

SOL WHII.5a

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the status and impact of global trade on regional civilizations of the world after 1500 a.d. (c.e.) by

a) describing the location and development of the Ottoman Empire.

Essential Understanding

The Ottoman Empire emerged as a political and economic power following the conquest of Constantinople.

The Ottomans brought much of Muslim territory in Southwest Asia and North Africa under their rule.

Essential Questions

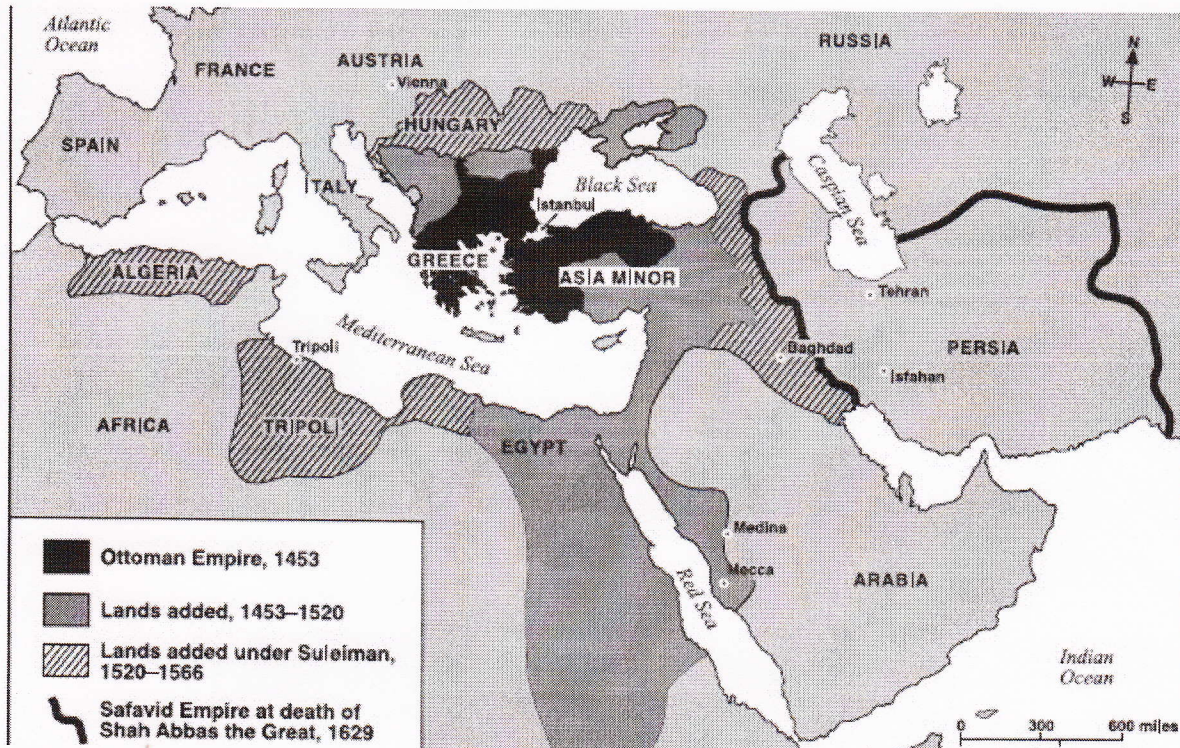
Where was the Ottoman Empire located, and how did it expand?

The Ottomans and Trade

Original location of the Ottoman Empire

Expansion and extent of the Ottoman Empire

- Southwest Asia
- Southeastern Europe, Balkan Peninsula
- North Africa



Development of the Ottoman Empire

- Capital at Constantinople renamed _____
- _____ religion as a unifying force that accepted other religions
- Trade in _____ and _____

SOL WHII.5b

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the status and impact of global trade on regional civilizations of the world after 1500 a.d. (c.e.) by

b) describing India, including the Mughal Empire and coastal trade.

Essential Understanding

Descendants of the Mongols, the Muslim Mughal (Mogul) rulers, established an empire in northern

Essential Questions

What were the contributions of the Mughal emperors of India?

India.

The Mughal Empire traded with European nations.

Much of southern India remained independent and continued international trade.

How did the Mughal Empire trade with European nations?

What did southern India trade?

Trade and India

Location of the Mughal Empire

Contributions of Mughal rulers

- Spread of _____ into India
Art and architecture: _____
- Establishment of European trading outposts
- Influence of Indian textiles on British textile industry

Trade with European nations

- _____, _____, and _____ competed for the Indian Ocean trade by establishing coastal ports on the Indian sub-continent.
- Southern India traded _____, _____, and _____.

Standard WHII.5c

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the status and impact of global trade on regional civilizations of the world after 1500 a.d. (c.e.) by

c) describing East Asia, including China and the Japanese shogunate.

Essential Understanding

Essential Questions

China and Japan sought to limit the influence and activities of European merchants.

How did the Chinese and Japanese attempt to limit the influence of European merchants?

Trade and Asia

China

- Creation of _____ to control trade
- Imperial policy of controlling foreign influences and trade
- Increase in European demand for Chinese goods (such as _____ and _____)

Japan

- Feudal system
- Characterized by a powerless _____ controlled by a military leader (known as the _____)
- Adopted policy of _____ to limit foreign influences

SOL WHII.5d

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the status and impact of global trade on regional civilizations of the world after 1500 a.d. (c.e.) by

d) describing Africa and its increasing involvement in global trade.

Essential Understanding

The exportation of slaves and demand for imported goods began to alter traditional economic patterns in Africa.

Essential Questions

How did Africa become involved in foreign trade?

Africa and Trade

African exports

- _____ (triangular trade)
- Raw materials (such as _____ and _____)

African imports

- _____ from Europe, Asia, and the Americas
- New food products (such as _____ and _____)

Standard WHII.5e

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the status and impact of global trade on regional civilizations of the world after 1500 a.d. (c.e.) by

e) describing the growth of European nations, including the Commercial Revolution and mercantilism.

Essential Understanding

European maritime nations competed for overseas markets, colonies, and resources, creating new economic practices, such as mercantilism, linking European nations with their colonies.

Essential Questions

What were the roles of the Commercial Revolution and mercantilism in the growth of European nations?

Business

Terms to know

- _____: An economic practice adopted by European colonial powers in an effort to become self-sufficient.
It is based on the theory that colonies existed for the benefit of _____

Commercial Revolution

- European maritime nations competed for overseas markets, colonies, and _____.
- A new economic system emerged:
 - New money and _____ systems were created.
 - Economic practices such as mercantilism evolved.
 - _____ economies were limited by the economic needs of the mother country.